

HOL

- Ye Latian dames, if any here  
Held your unhappy queen Amata dear!  
The orgies and nocturnal rites prepare. *Dryden's Æn.*
5. To have any station.  
The star bids the shepherd fold;  
Now the top of heav'n doth hold. *Milton.*  
And now the strand, and now the plain they held;  
Their ardent eyes with bloody streaks were fill'd. *Dryden.*  
Observe the youth who first appears in fight,  
And holds the nearest station to the light. *Dryden's Æn.*  
How pleasant and joyful a thing is it to have a light held us  
forth from heaven to guide our steps. *Cheyne's Phil. Princ.*
6. To possess; to enjoy.  
Holding Corioli in the name of Rome,  
Even like a fawning greyhound in the leash,  
To let him slip at will. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*  
The castle, holden by a garrison of Germans, he commanded  
to be besieged. *Kneller's History of the Turks.*  
Assuredly it is more shame for a man to lose that which he  
holdeth, than to fail in getting that which he never had. *Hayw.*  
To possess in subordination.  
The duke was willing to yield himself unto Solyman as his  
vassal, and of him to hold his feignory for a yearly tribute. *Kneller's History of the Turks.*
8. To suspend; to refrain.  
Death! what do'st? O hold thy blow!  
What thou do'st, thou do'st not know. *Crashev.*
9. To stop; to refrain.  
We cannot hold mortality's strong hand. *Shak. K. John.*  
Fell, banning hag! inchantress, hold thy tongue. *Shakespeare.*  
Men in the mid't of their own blood, and so furiously  
affailed, held their hands, contrary to the laws of nature  
and necessity. *Bacon's War with Spain.*  
When straight the people, by no force compell'd,  
Nor longer from their inclination held,  
Break forth at once. *Waller.*  
Unless thou find occasion, hold thy tongue;  
Thyself or others, careless talk may wrong. *Denham.*  
Hold your laughter, and then divert your fellow-servants.  
*Swift's Directions to the Postman.*
10. To fix to any condition.  
His gracious promise you might,  
As cause had call'd you up, have held him to. *Shak. Coriol.*
11. To preserve; to keep.  
Stay but a little; for my cloud of dignity  
Is held from falling with so weak a wind,  
That it will quickly drop: my day is dim. *Shakespeare. Hen. IV.*
12. To confine to a certain state.  
The most High then shewed signs for then, and held still the  
flood, 'till they were pass'd over. *2 Esdr. xiii. 14.*
13. To detain.  
Him God hath rais'd up, having loosed the pains of death,  
because it was not possible that he should be holden of it. *Acts.*
14. To retain; to continue.  
These reasons mov'd her star-like husband's heart;  
But still he held his purpose to depart. *Dryden.*
15. To solemnize; to celebrate.  
The queen this day here holds her parliament,  
But little thinks we shall be of her council. *Shakespeare. H. VI.*  
He held a feast in his house, like the feast of a king. *1 Sa.*
16. To offer; to propose.  
Christianity came into the world with the greatest simplicity  
of thought and language, as well as life and manners, holding  
forth nothing but piety, charity, and humility, with the belief  
of the Messiah and of his kingdom. *Temple.*  
My account is so far from interfering with Moses, that it  
holds forth a natural and unforced interpretation of his sense.  
*Woodward's Natural History.*
17. To conserve; not to violate.  
Her husband heard it, and held his peace. *Numb. xxx. 7.*  
She said, and held her peace: Æneas went,  
Unknowing whom the sacred sibyl meant. *Dryden's Æn.*
18. To manage; to handle intellectually.  
Some in their discourse desire rather commendation of wit,  
in being able to hold all arguments, than of judgment in discerning  
what is true. *Bacon, Essay 33.*
19. To maintain.  
Whereupon they also made engines against their engines,  
and held them battle a long season. *1 Mac. vi. 52.*
20. To form; to plan.  
The Pharisees went out, and held a counsel against him. *Mat. xii. 14.*
21. To carry on; to continue.  
He came to the land's end, where he holding his course, in a  
narrow passage towards the West, for the space of divers days,  
did at length peaceably pass through the straits. *Abbot.*  
Observe the connection of these ideas in the propo-  
sitions, which those books hold forth and pretend to teach  
as truths. *Locke.*
23. To hold in. To refrain; to govern by the bridle.  
I have lately fold my nag, and honestly told his greatest

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- fault, which is, that he became such a lover of liberty that I  
could scarce hold him in. *Swift.*
24. To hold in. To restrain in general.  
These mens hastiness the warier sort of you doth not com-  
mend; ye wish they had held themselves longer in, and not so  
dangerously flown abroad. *Hooker, Preface.*
25. To hold off. To keep at a distance.  
Although 'tis fit that Cassio have his place;  
Yet if you please to hold him off a while,  
You shall by that perceive him. *Shakespeare's Othello.*  
The object of sight doth strike upon the pupil of the eye  
directly, without any interception; whereas the case of the  
ear doth hold off the sound a little from the organ. *Locke.*  
I am the better acquainted with you for absence, as men  
are with themselves for affliction: absence does but hold  
a friend, to make one see him truly. *Pope to Swift.*
26. To hold on. To continue; to protract; to push forward.  
They took Barbarossa, holding on his course to Africa, who  
brought great fear upon the country. *Kneller's Hist. of the Turks.*  
If the obedience challenged were indeed due to the laws,  
then did our brethren both begin the quarrel and lead it on.  
*Sanderfon's Jud. Hist. in an Epist.*
27. To hold out. To extend; to stretch forth.  
The king held out to his father the golden sceptre that was in  
his hand. *Lyth. v. 2.*
28. To hold out. To offer; to propose.  
Fortune holds out these to you, as rewards. *Ben. Jonson.*
29. To hold out. To continue to do or suffer.  
He cannot long hold out these pangs,  
Th' incessant care and labour of his mind. *Shakespeare. H. IV.*
30. To hold up. To raise aloft.  
I should remember him: does he not hold up his head, as it  
were, and strut in his gait? *Shakespeare. Merry Wives of Windsor.*  
The hand of the Almighty visibly held up, and prepared to  
take vengeance. *Locke.*
31. To hold up. To sustain; to support.  
There is no man at once either excellently good or extreme-  
ly evil, but grows either as he holds himself up in virtue, or  
lets himself slide to viciousness. *Salmon.*  
It followeth, that all which they do in this sort proceed  
originally from some such agent as knoweth, appointeth, hold-  
eth up, and actually frameth the same. *Locke, b. ii. c. 3.*  
The time misorder'd doth in common sense  
Crowd us, and crush us to this monstrous form,  
To hold our safety up. *Shakespeare's Henry IV. p. 1.*  
And so success of mischief shall be born,  
And heir from heir shall hold his quarrel up. *Shakespeare. H. IV.*  
Those princes have held up their sovereignty best, who  
have been sparing in those grants. *Daniel on David.*  
We have often made one considerably thick piece of man-  
take and held up another, having purposely caused two  
surfaces to be carefully ground and polished. *Bacon.*  
Then do not strike him dead with a denial,  
But hold him up in life, and cheer his soul  
With the faint glimmering of a doubtful hope. *Milton.*
32. To hold up. To sustain; to support.  
To stand; to be right; to be without exception.  
To say that simply an argument, taken from man's au-  
thority, doth hold no way, neither affirmatively nor negatively,  
is hard. *Hooker, b. ii. c. 3.*  
This holdeth not in the sea-coasts, because the vapour of the  
sea, without showers, doth refresh. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
The lasting of plants is most in those that are largest of  
body; as oak, elm, and chestnut, and this holdeth in trees;  
but in herbs it is often contrary. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
When the religion formerly received is rent by dissensions,  
and when the holiness of the professors of religion is decayed,  
and full of scandal, and whilst the times be stupid, ignorant,  
and barbarous, you may doubt the springing up of a new sect;  
if then also there should arise any extravagant and strange  
spirit, to make himself author thereof; all which points hold  
when Mahomet published his law. *Bacon, Essay 59.*  
Nothing can be of greater use and defence to the mind than  
the discovering of these colours, shewing in what cases they  
hold, and in what they deceive. *Bacon.*  
Where outward force constrains, the sentence hold;  
But who constrains me?  
So doth he deal with the testimonies of the fathers, let them  
be never so express against all sorts of prayers and invocation;  
they hold only of such a sort of prayer. *Stillingfleet.*  
The reasons given by them against the worship of images  
will equally hold against the worship of images and of  
Christians. *Stillingfleet's Def. of I. J. on Rom. law.*  
None of his solutions will hold by mere mechanics, but  
This unseen agitation of the minute parts will hold in  
and spirituous liquors. *Pope.*  
It holds in all operative principles whatsoever, but especially  
in such as relate to morality; in which not to proceed ac-  
cording to the drift of this figure hold good in all the parts of  
creation. *Locke.*
- The proverb holds, that to be wise and love,  
Is hardly granted to the gods above. *Dryden's Fables.*  
As if th' experiment were made to hold  
For base production, and reject the gold. *Dryden.*  
This remark, I must acknowledge, is not so proper for the  
colouring as the design; but it will hold for both. *Dryden.*  
Our author offers no reason; and when any body does, we  
shall see whether it will hold or no. *Locke.*  
The rule holds in land as well as all other commodities. *Locke.*  
This seems to hold in most cases. *Addison's Spectator.*  
The analogy holds good, and precisely keeps to the same pro-  
perties in the planets and comets. *Cheyne.*  
Sanctorius's experiment of perspiration, being to the other  
secretion as five to three, does not hold in this country, ex-  
cept in the hottest time of Summer. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*  
In words, as fashions, the same rule will hold;  
Alike fantastical, if too new or old. *Pope on Criticism.*
2. To continue unbroken or unobdured.  
Our force by land hath nobly held. *Shakespeare.*
3. To last; to endure.  
We fast, by the peeling of onions, what a holding substance  
the skin is. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
Never any man was yet so old,  
But hop'd his life one Winter more might hold. *Denham.*
4. To continue.  
He did not hold in this mind long. *L'Estrange.*
5. To refrain.  
His dauntless heart would fain have held  
From weeping, but his eyes rebell'd. *Dryden.*
6. To stand up for; to adhere.  
Through envy of the devil came death into the world, and  
they that do hold of his side do find it. *Wisd. ii. 24.*  
They must, if they hold to their principles, agree that things  
had their production always as now they have. *Male.*  
When Granada for your uncle held,  
You was by us restor'd, and he expell'd. *Dryden.*  
Numbers held  
With the fair speckled king and beard of gold:  
So virtuous are his eyes, such rays they cast,  
So promise to his eagle's beak is plac'd. *Dryden's Fables.*
7. To be dependent on.  
The other two were great princes, though holding of him;  
men of giant-like both hugeness and force. *Sidney, b. ii.*  
The mother, if the house holds of our lady, had rather,  
yea and will, have her son cunning and bold, in making him  
to live trimly. *Alphonsus's Schismaster.*  
The great barons had not only great numbers of knights,  
but even petty barons holding under them. *Temple.*  
My crown is absolute, and holds of none. *Dryden.*
8. To derive right.  
'Tis true, from force the noblest title springs;  
I therefore hold from that which first made kings. *Dryden.*
9. To hold forth. To harangue; to speak in publick; to let  
forth publicly.  
A petty conjurer, telling fortunes, held forth in the market-  
place. *L'Estrange's Fables.*
10. To hold in. To restrain one's self.  
I am full of the fury of the Lord: I am weary with holding  
in. *Jer. vi. 11.*
11. To hold in. To continue in luck.  
A duke, playing at hazard, held in a great many hands to-  
gether. *Swift.*
12. To hold off. To keep at a distance without closing with  
others.  
These are interests important enough, and yet we must be  
wheed to consider them; nay, that does not prevail neither,  
but with a perverse coyness we hold off. *Decay of Piety.*
13. To hold on. To continue; not to be interrupted.  
The trade held on for many years after the bishops became  
Protestants; and some of their names are still remembered  
with infamy, on account of enriching their families by such  
facileious alienations. *Swift.*
14. To hold on. To proceed.  
He held on, however, 'till he was upon the very point of  
breaking. *L'Estrange.*
15. To hold out. To last; to endure.  
Before those dews that form manna come upon trees in the  
valleys, they dissipate, and cannot hold out. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*  
As there are mountebanks for the natural body, so are there  
mountebanks for the politick body; men that perhaps have  
been lucky in two or three experiments, but want the grounds  
of truth, and therefore cannot hold out. *Bacon's Essays.*  
Truth, fidelity, and justice, are a sure way of thriving,  
and will hold out, when all fraudulent arts and devices will  
fail. *Tillotson's Sermons.*  
By an extremely exact regimen a consumptive person may  
hold out for years, if the symptoms are not violent. *Arbutnot.*
16. To hold out. Not to yield; not to be subdued.  
The great matter, leaving a sufficient number of soldiers  
for the keeping of that fort, went with the rest of his company

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- to a place where the Spaniards, fore charged by Achimetes,  
had much ado to hold out. *Kneller's History of the Turks.*  
You think it strange a person, obsequious to those he loves,  
should hold out so long against importunity. *Boyle.*  
Nor could the hardest ir'n hold out  
Against his blows. *Hudibras.*  
I would cry now, my eyes grow womanish;  
But yet my heart holds out. *Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*  
The citadel of Milan has held out formerly, after the con-  
quest of the rest of the dutchy. *Addison on Italy.*  
As to the holding out against so many alterations of state,  
it sometimes proceeds from principles. *Collier on Pride.*  
Pronounce your thoughts: are they still fixt  
To hold it out, and fight it to the last?  
Or are your hearts subdu'd at length, and wrought  
By time and ill success to a submission? *Addison's Cato.*
17. To hold together. To be joined.  
Those old Gothick castles, made at several times, held to-  
gether only, as it were, by rags and patches. *Dryden's Dunciad.*
18. To hold together. To remain in union.  
Even outlaws and robbers, who break with all the world  
besides, must keep faith amongst themselves, or else they can-  
not hold together. *Locke.*
19. To hold up. To support himself.  
All the wise sayings and advices which philosophers could  
muster up to this purpose, have helped only to support some  
few stout and obstinate minds, which, without the assistance  
of philosophy, could have held up pretty well of themselves. *Tillotson, Sermon 5.*
20. To hold up. Not to be foul weather.  
Though nice and dark the point appear,  
Quoth Ralph, it may hold up, and clear. *Hudibras, p. 11.*
21. To hold up. To continue the same speed.  
When two start into the world together, the success of the  
first seems to press upon the reputation of the latter; for why  
could not he hold up? *Collier on Envy.*  
HOLD has the appearance of an interjection; but is the  
imperative mood. Forbear; stop; be still.  
Hold, ho! lieutenant—fir—Montano! Gentlemen,  
Have you forgot all sense of place and duty?  
The general speaks to you—hold, hold, for shame! *Shakespeare.*  
Hold, hold! are all thy empty wishes such!  
A good old woman would have said as much. *Dryden's Pers.*
- HOLD, n. f. [from the verb.]
1. The act of seizing; gripe; grasp; seizure.  
Those bards, Cæsar writeth, delivered no certain truth of  
any thing; neither is there any certain hold to be taken of any  
antiquity which is received by tradition. *Spenser on Ireland.*  
The wits of the multitude are such, that many things they  
cannot lay hold on at once. *Hooker, Ecclesiastical.*  
Uzzah put forth his hand to the ark of God, and took hold  
of it; for the oxen shook it. *2 Sa. vi. 6.*  
This is to give him liberty and power:  
Rather than shou'dst lay hold upon him, send him  
To deliver death, and a just punishment. *Ben. Jonson's Cat. I.*  
Let but them  
Find courage to lay hold on this occasion. *With. A. 1. 1.*  
The devil himself, when let loose upon Job, could not  
transport that patient good man beyond his temper, or make  
him quit his hold. *L'Estrange.*  
He seiz'd the shining bough with gripping hold,  
And rent away with ease the ling'ring gold. *Dryden's A. n.*  
The head is divided into four fingers bending forwards, and  
one opposite to them bending backwards, and of greater strength  
than any of them singly, which we call the thumb, to join with  
them severally or united, whereby it is fitted to lay hold of  
objects of any size or quantity. *Key on the Creation.*  
Yet then, from all my grief, O Lord,  
Thy mercy set me free,  
Whilst, in the confidence of pray'r,  
My soul took hold on thee. *Addison's Spectator.*  
We are strangely backward to lay hold of this case, this only  
method of cure. *Atterbury's Sermons.*  
He kept his hold,  
Nor lost 'till beauty was decay'd and old,  
And love was by possession pall'd and cold. *Grayville.*
2. Something to be held; support.  
If a man be upon an high place, without rails or good hold,  
he is ready to fall. *Bacon's Natural History.*
3. Catch; power of seizing or keeping.  
The law hath yet another hold on you.  
Let it consist with such a man's interest and safety to wrong  
you, and then it will be impossible you can have any hold upon  
him, because there is nothing left to give him a check, or to  
put in the balance against his profit. *See 1.*
4. Prison; place of custody.  
They lay him in hold, because it was not declared what  
was to be done with him. *Hester, b. iii.*  
His troop with equal emulation for'd,  
4. Power;